

namely Fitzinger's "*Cryptophractus brevirostris*"\* (later *Dasyphractus brevirostris* †), said in one place to come from Chili and in another from Bolivia, and which, although the describer himself considered it the same as *D. vellerosus*, might have been really the present form. The type of the species was at one time in the Vienna Museum; but my friend Dr. von Lorenz kindly informs me that it is no longer there, and we are therefore reduced to Fitzinger's description.

Apart from his own recognition of its identity with *D. vellerosus* (over which he unjustifiably claims priority), this description, and especially the dimensions given, prove conclusively that it really was the smaller southern form, of which the British Museum, besides the type from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, possesses an immature example from Chili. We may therefore dismiss the name *brevirostris* as altogether synonymous with *velerosus*.

X.—*A small Contribution to our Knowledge of the Scorpions of India.* By R. I. POCKOCK, of the British Museum (Natural History).

#### Family Scorpionidæ.

##### *Scorpio bengalensis* (C. Koch).

Since giving a few brief notes about this scorpion in my paper upon the Indian species of Scorpions (J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. viii.), I have come across three other examples of this species, which show that it attains to a greater size than C. Koch's type. These specimens are of a very deep green throughout. The following measurements will show the dimensions and the sexual characters of two of the specimens:—

♀.—Total length 127 millim., of carapace 19, of tail 63; length of palp 71, of hand-back 15, of movable digit 19; width of hand 15, of brachium 7·8.

♂.—Total length 113 millim., of carapace 16·5, of tail 60, of palp 79, of hand-back 16, of movable digit 19·5; width of hand 12, of brachium 7.

\* SB. Ak. Wien, xlii. p. 384, 1861 (deser. nulla).

† *Op. cit.* lxiv. Abth. i. p. 264, 1871 (deser. orig.).

*Scorpio casar*, C. Koch.

The specimen ticketed "Ceylon" in the Museum collection, which I identified in the 'Bombay Journal,' vol. viii., as *S. casar*, proves to be an aberrant example of *S. africanus* (Linn.). The locality Ceylon, which I have very little doubt is erroneous, put me off the track of its accurate determination.

Two other scorpions in the collection, which I now refer to *S. casar*, are nearly related to *S. megacephalus*, but may be recognized from it by having the hand wider, more convex above, and with its inner edge much more strongly convex; moreover, the keels of the tail are strongly denticulate, very much as in *S. bengalensis*.

The two examples give the following measurements in millimetres:—

♂ (in alcohol).—Total length about 125, of carapace 18, of tail 63; width of brachium 7·5, of manus 17·8; length of hand-back 13, of movable digit 19.

♀ (dry).—Total length 91, of carapace 15·5, of tail 52; width of brachium 6, of manus 15; length of hand-back 10·5, of movable digit 15.

Judging from these two specimens, both of which are from Ceylon, the sexes do not differ appreciably with regard to length of tail or of palpi.

*Scorpio Phipsoni*, Pocock.

*Scorpio Phipsoni*, Pocock, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. viii. pp. 307-309.

This species attains a far larger size than I suspected when describing it. Since that time the Museum has received several examples from India (Miss Emma Phipson's collection) and one from the Bombay Presidency presented by Mr. N. Masterman. The largest of these examples (a male) measures about 140 millim., of which the carapace is 20 and the tail 72, while the largest female measures (with the abdomen distended) about 138 millim., the carapace being 19 and the tail 63; in the male the palpi are very long, measuring about 90 millim., of which the brachium is 22·5, the hand-back 19, and the movable digit 21, while the width of the hand is 15·5. In the female the palp is only 67, the brachium being 15, the hand-back 14·2, and the movable digit 19, while the width of the hand is 16.

This species may be readily distinguished from *S. megacephalus* of C. Koch by having the upper surface of the hand considerably more convex, the area above the keel being vertical, the inner border also more convex, and the posterior

lobe much less strongly produced; also there is not such an elongate space on the proximal side of the first pectinal tooth as is seen in *S. megacephalus*, the superior caudal keels are much more granular, the vesicle is less globular, and the aculeus more abruptly curved in its distal half; and, lastly, although I have seen nineteen specimens of *S. megacephalus*, mostly from Ceylon, eight of which are males varying in length from about 95 to 122 millim., yet none of them present any very marked elongation of the palpi; whereas of *S. Phipsoni* I have seen in the Museum collection eleven specimens, six of which are males varying in length from 92 to about 190 millim., and they all present that elongation of the palpi that has been described.

Immature specimens of the two species now under discussion are, as might be expected, very difficult to recognize from each other; and in my diagnosis of the species I mentioned two specimens in the Museum collection from Madras, which I now believe to be referable to *S. megacephalus* of C. Koch.

*Scorpio latimanus*, sp. n.

*Colour* castaneous, with yellow legs.

*Carapace* finely granular laterally, the frontal lobes subgranular and wrinkled; the anterior excision very shallow and the lobes consequently rather squared, almost as in *Microphonus*, longer than the first two caudal segments and half the third.

*Tergites* mostly smooth and polished, weakly granular at the sides, the last more coarsely granular laterally, but scarcely carinate.

*Sternites* smooth and polished, the last furnished with four distinct smooth keels.

*Tail* short, only a little more than three times the length of the carapace, posteriorly narrowed, the first segment one third wider than the fifth (6:4); the third segment as long as wide, the fifth twice as long as wide; the superior keels of segments 1 to 4 smooth, subcrenulate on the fourth, the inferior keels well developed and also smooth, although roughened with punctures on the fourth, those on the first segment as strong as those on the second; fifth segment with its upper keels weakly denticulate; vesicle wider than the fifth segment, serially granular beneath (aculeus fractured). The terminal fang of the immovable digit of the chelicerae very long.

*Palpi* robust; *humerus* granular and convex above, denticulate in front; *brachium* smooth, subcostate, not granular;

*manus* very wide, as wide as long, its inner border strongly arched, the inflation beginning abruptly at the base of the immovable finger, so that the angle thus made is scarcely larger than a right angle; the inner edge denticulate in front, smooth behind; the upper surface strongly convex externally, where it rises vertically from the keel of the hand-back, covered with low anastomosing ridges and tubercles, which show a strong tendency to run into longitudinal crests in the external half of the hand; lower surface nearly smooth; length of the hand-back much less than that of the movable digit and much less than the width of the hand, which is a little less than the length of the movable digit; the immovable digit with a very distinct smooth keel upon it.

*Legs* almost entirely smooth, the spines on the feet of the two posterior pairs 4 or 5 in number on each side.

*Pectines* with 15 teeth on each side.

*Genital operculum* elongate, cordate.

*Measurements in millimetres.*—Total length (without aculeus) 72, of carapace 12·8, of tail-segments 1-5 30·5; width of brachium 4·6, of manus 11·5; length of hand-back 7·8, of movable digit 12.

A single dried (probably male) specimen, unknown locality.

This species is so well marked that, in spite of the absence of locality, I have not hesitated to describe it. Its most noticeable features are—(1) A very shallow median excision and truncate frontal lobes on the carapace; (2) the presence of four distinct keels on the last abdominal sternite; (3) the conspicuousness of the anterior inferior caudal keels; (4) the very wide hand, with vertical external surface and very widely rounded inner edge.

N.B.—Since the above was written the Museum has acquired from Mr. F. Moore a small collection of scorpions, which, in addition to the types of *Scorpiops tenuicauda* and *Charilus insignis*, contains a small (probably female) example of a *Scorpio* which appears to be referable to this species and is ticketed "N. India." This specimen agrees closely with the type in most of its features, but the carapace is more deeply and more characteristically excavated mesially and the last abdominal sternite is less conspicuously keeled. Moreover, the genital operculum is not posteriorly elongate, and there are 12-13 pectinal teeth.

*Scorpio gravimanus*, sp. n.

♂. *Colour* ferruginous, legs piceous.

*Carapace* as long as caudal segments  $1 + 2 + \frac{1}{3}$  of 3, smooth

above, weakly granular laterally, the anterior excision normally strong, with the triangular piece at the apex of it; distance between the anterior and median lateral eyes greater than that between the median and posterior.

*Tergites* weakly granular posteriorly and laterally, the last with two nearly obsolete granular keels on each side.

*Sternites* smooth, the last only very obsoletely carinate.

*Tail* about three and a half times the length of the carapace, robust, the sides of the segments convex in outline, the second segment as long as wide, the third longer than wide; in segments 1-4 the superior keels are weakly granular, more strongly so on the fourth; the supero-lateral keel merely suberenuate; the inferior keels smooth, roughened with punctures, these keels on the first and second segments strongly and equally developed, the superior and the lateral intercarinal space weakly granular; the fifth segment with denticulate inferior keels and the posterior lateral tooth very strong, the upper surface granular at the sides; vesicle narrower and lower than the fifth segment, not very robust, serially denticulate beneath.

*Palpi*.—*Humerus* lightly convex and sparsely granular above, the anterior and posterior keels strong and granular, the lower and posterior surfaces smooth, the posterior-inferior keel weak; *brachium* smooth, except for a few small granules in front, longitudinally costate; *manus* large, nearly the same shape as in *S. megacephalus*, but with its inner border a little more convex and almost entirely smooth, the angle formed by the meeting of the inner border of the hand and of the immovable digit very obtuse and nearly evenly rounded, the upper surface evenly convex from the keel of the hand-back to the inner edge, the area above the keel of the hand-back sloping and not vertical when the hand is normally at rest; the upper surface covered with low, often anastomosing tubercles, which form four smooth keels, three of which emanate from the immovable digit; the inner edge of the hand at the base of the immovable digit is raised into a distinct smooth crest; the width of the base of the immovable digit equal to nearly half its length; the movable digit shorter than the length of the hand, but a little greater than its width; the length of the hand-back much less than the greatest width of the hand, but greater than the least width, *i. e.* at the base of the digits.

*Legs* almost entirely smooth, femora of the fourth pair very weakly granular; the feet with 5-4 spines below.

*Pectines* with 13-14 teeth; the basal intermediate lamella not elongate, so as to leave a long space between the point

where the teeth begin and the point of attachment of the pecten.

*Measurements in millimetres.*—Total length 100, of carapace 17, of tail 53·5; length of first segment 6, of fifth 12·5; width of first 7·3, of fifth 5, of vesicle 4·6; width of brachium 5·7, of manus 14·5; length of hand-back 12·5, of movable digit 15·5.

A single male example from Ceylon (*R. Templeton*).

In addition to the specimen described above, there is a second in the Museum collection ticketed "India." It is a female, and is rather smaller than the male. The total length is 89 millim., of which the tail is only 40 and the carapace 13; the vesicle is much narrower than the fifth caudal segment (3:4). The manus has the same form as in the male, but the "ribs" are less pronounced.

This species is most nearly allied to *S. megacephalus*. It may be recognized by the form and structure of the hand, by the relatively shorter space between the point of attachment of the pectines and the commencement of the teeth, the less globular vesicle, &c.

### Family Iuridæ.

#### *Scorpiops tenuicauda*, sp. n.

♀. *Colour* blackish chestnut, hands redder; vesicle and tarsi pale.

*Carapace* longer than the first three caudal segments, flat, finely granular, the longitudinal groove in front of the ocular tubercle very shallow and not laterally carinate; the anterior edge subtubercular; the ocular tubercle polished, smooth, the distance between the eyes equal to about twice a diameter; the posterior eye of the lateral series the smallest.

*Tergites* nearly smooth, at most coriaceous or minutely granular, with a smooth median crest; the last with four anteriorly abbreviated, finely granular keels.

*Sternites* smooth, the last obsoletely costate posteriorly.

*Tail* only two and a half times the length of the carapace, posteriorly narrowed, the segments increasing in length posteriorly, the fifth as long as the third and the fourth, the second about as wide as long, the first with 10 keels, the second with 8; the inferior keels smooth on the first segment and becoming progressively more and more granular towards the fourth; the superior and superior-lateral keels finely denticulate, the former terminating behind in a spiniform tooth upon the second, third, and fourth segments, the intercarinal spaces finely granular; the fifth segment with its upper sur-

face nearly flat and its edges squared, and the median lateral keel almost smooth and the inferior keels weakly granular; *vesicle* smooth, flat above, convex below, as wide as the fifth segment and a trifle higher; *aculeus* short, stout at the base, lightly curved in its distal half.

*Palpi* longish, flat; the *humerus* covered with granules above, much more finely granular below, the keels coarsely granular, the anterior surface with a median granular keel extending throughout its length; *brachium* granular, like the *humerus*, with a strong spine on its anterior surface and a smaller one above it; a series of 12 pores on its lower surface; *hand* not twice as thick as the *brachium*, the upper surface covered with a reticulated pattern of fine granules, the keels which bound this surface distinctly granular, the anterior surface finely granular, the rest of it coriaceous, the keels bounding the hand-back granular; the movable digit shorter than the hand-back.

*Legs* finely granular externally.

*Sternum* of cephalothorax flat and about as wide as long.

*Pectines* short, with 6-7 teeth.

♂. *Carapace* as long as the first three segments of the tail and about one third of the length of the whole tail.

*Vesicle* larger, thicker than the fifth and almost as thick as the second segment, and higher than any of the segments.

*Palpi* very long and slender (*cf.* measurements), the movable digit with a tooth in the proximal half of its length, the immovable correspondingly notched.

*Pectines* larger, with longer teeth.

*Measurements of ♀.*—Total length 36 millim.; length of carapace 6, of tail 16, of its fifth segment 4.2, of vesicle and aculeus 4; width of first segment 2, of fifth 1.3; length of humerus 5.8, of brachium 6, of hand-back 6.8, of movable digit 6.5; width of hand 4, of brachium 2.5.

♂.—Total length 38 millim.; length of carapace 5.8, of tail 17.5, of its fifth segment 4.5, of vesicle and aculeus 5, of humerus 7, of brachium 6, of hand-back 7.2, of movable digit 5.5; width of hand 3, of brachium 2.2.

*Loc.* Deccan (India).

This species is very distinct from all the known species of the genus in its strong superficial resemblance to *Euscorpis* or *Hormurus*. It is, however, a genuine *Scorpiops*; the only characters in which it appears to differ from the rest of this genus are merely connected with the flatness of its build, and are not, to my mind, of generic importance.

*Scorpiops leptochirus*, Pocock.

This species, described on pp. 325-326 of the October number of the 'Annals,' was based upon a single female example, for which no locality could be assigned. I am glad therefore to be able to supplement my original description by adding that, in Mr. Moore's collection, to which reference has already been made, there are two examples of this species. One of them, a female ticketed "N.E. Bengal," closely resembles the type, except that it is a little smaller (about 40 millim.); but the other, a male from Assam, has the palpi very elongate, as the following measurements with reference to the carapace will show:—

Length of carapace 6.5 millim., of humerus 7, of brachium 7, of hand-back 7.3, of movable digit 7.

*Cherilus margaritatus*, sp. n.

*Colour* pale (probably faded); the trunk, legs, and tail brownish yellow, at most obscurely mottled with darker tints; palpi redder, with the digits and the keels blackish.

Clothed, especially on the appendages, with white longish hairs.

*Carapace* as long as the first two segments and half the third, posteriorly and laterally rather sparsely studded with round shining tubercles; the keel, which runs posteriorly from the lateral eyes, weak; the interocular area tubercular anteriorly; the space between the median eyes a little larger than a diameter; the space between the lateral eyes only about half a diameter.

*Tergites* studded rather irregularly and closely with rounded shining tubercles, without a trace of keels; the last, however, with the inferior lateral keel conspicuous.

*Tail* about four times the length of the carapace, narrowed posteriorly; the first segment considerably, the second a little wider than long, the third as wide as long, the fifth two and a half times as long as wide, as long as the carapace, a trifle longer than the third and fourth segments; segments 1-4 furnished with 8 keels; a trace of the median lateral on the first, the inferior keels of the first weakly granular, of the second more strongly so, of the fourth denticulate; the rest of the keels coarsely granular or tubercular; the lateral intercarinal space tubercular, the other intercarinal spaces smooth or only weakly granular; the fifth segment flat above, with squared, coarsely granular edges; the median lateral keel large, the inferior keels denticulate, the median posteriorly bifid, the intercarinal spaces studded irregularly and sparsely



with rounded granules; the anal border elevated and denticulated, the superior tooth enlarged. *Vesicle* large, wider than the fifth segment, its height greater than the height of any of the caudal segments, smooth, except for a few granules below; *aculeus* about half the length of the vesicle, slightly curved at the apex, its distal half rather sharply marked off from the basal.

*Chelicerae* finely granular above.

*Palpi*.—*Humerus* smooth behind, granular below, more coarsely granular above, tubercular in front, the two anterior keels conspicuous; *brachium* furnished with 5 distinct granular keels, the superior-anterior keel strong, the inferior-anterior denticulate, the anterior surface furnished above basally with a denticulate crest, studded with rounded granules below; *manus* not widely rounded and posteriorly produced internally, not twice as wide as the *brachium*, strongly convex from the keel of the hand-back to the inner edge, furnished with 7 strong, thickly and rather coarsely granular keels, and one weaker keel on the inner (anterior) aspect of the hand, the intercarinal spaces more weakly and less thickly granular than the keels; length of the hand-back greater than the width of the hand and a little less than the length of the movable digit; digits short, thickly granular at the base; furnished with ten rows of denticles.

*Legs*.—Femora of the third and fourth pairs externally granular; the distal tibial segment always longer than the proximal, and in the legs of the fourth pair about twice as long, this distal segment furnished behind with a series of four or five spicules, thickly hairy; feet also thickly hairy, with a spicule at the base of each of the setæ forming the lateral series on the soles of the feet.

*Sternum* longer than wide.

*Pectines* short, furnished with 4 teeth.

*Measurements in millimetres*.—Total length 3.9; length of carapace 5.5, of tail 2.2; width of first segment 3, of fifth 2, of vesicle 2.5; height of vesicle 2.2, of fifth segment 1.5; width of *brachium* 2.3, of *manus* 3.8; length of hand-back 4.5, of movable digit 5.5.

A single female example ticketed "India" (*Hardwicke Coll.*).

At once recognizable from *C. variegatus*, Sim., and *borneensis*, Sim., by its narrower hands (the width of these organs in the latter two species being greater than the length of the hand-back) and also by the greater strength of the hand-keels and of the granulation. From *truncatus*, Karsch, which it might be expected to resemble, it may be easily

separated by the coarseness of the granulation of the tergites, these plates in *truncatus* being described as smooth; from *cavernicola*, Pocock, and *celebensis*, Pocock, by the coarse granulation of the palpi and the great development of the keels of these appendages. In *celebensis*, moreover, the distance between the median eyes is less than a diameter and the median keel on the upper surface of the hand is partially obsolete; the anterior inferior caudal keels are scarcely visible, the upper margins of the fifth segment are more rounded, and the whole tail is much shorter, &c.; and in *cavernicola* there are 14 rows of teeth along the digits of the palpi, &c. Supposing this species to be the female of *C. pictus*, Pocock, it yet differs in the coarse granulation of the tergites and in the absence from them of incipient keels.

*Charilus gemmifer*, sp. n.

Allied to *C. margaritatus*.

*Colour* blackish, variegated with brownish red.

*Trunk* ornamented with coarse granulation as in *margaritatus*, but the granulation rather coarser; the tergites distinctly furnished with incipient tubercular keels.

*Tail* about the same length as in *margaritatus*, but not so thick, both the second and third segments being slightly longer than wide; all the keels rather weaker than in *margaritatus*, and with the granulation or denticulation less strong, but the upper surface of the segments, including the fifth, is distinctly granular; so, too, are the lateral and inferior surfaces, with the exception of the lower surface of the first and second segments, coarsely granular, and the median lateral keel is visible on the second and third segments; the edges of the fifth are less squared: the *vesicle* is narrow, elongate, and depressed, its width is equal to the width of the fifth, but its height is a little less than the height of this segment; it is, moreover, granular below, above, and at the sides; the *aculeus* is short, its basal portion not being sharply marked off from the *vesicle*.

*Palpi* less strongly carinate and granular than in *margaritatus*; the hands less convex above, but a little wider, being only a trifle narrower than the length of the hand-back, the intercarinal granulation being arranged in a very distinct reticulated pattern.

*Pectinal teeth* 3-4.

*Measurements in millimetres*.—Total length 38; length of carapace 6, of tail 24; width of brachium 2, of manus 4.2; length of hand-back 4.5, of movable digit 5.3.

Two dry female examples from Silhet.

*Chærilus insignis*, sp. n.

*Colour* (dry specimen) for the most part ferruginous, the keels black.

*Carapace* finely granular in front and at the sides; ocular tubercle elongate in front, smooth, depressed above, distance between the eyes distinctly greater than a diameter.

*Tergites* very finely granular; with scarcely a trace of a median keel, and the lateral keels represented by low smooth tubercles.

*Sternites* smooth.

*Tail* more than four times the length of the carapace, which is equal to the first, second, and one fourth of the third of its segments, the first segment much wider than long, the second longer than wide, the segments becoming progressively longer and wider posteriorly and from the second to the fifth; the first segment with 10 keels, of which the inferior median are smooth, the second to fourth with 8 keels, with a trace of the median lateral posteriorly; all the keels distinctly granular, the superior being even denticulate; the fifth segment longer than the carapace, its upper surface flat behind and smooth, normally keeled and denticulate; all the intercarinal spaces of the tail are at most weakly granular; *vesicle* large, pyriform, as wide as the fourth segment, smooth above and nearly smooth below, weakly granular laterally, shaped almost as in *C. margaritatus*, but with the vesicle not so thick at the base.

*Palpi* very long; *humerus* entirely covered with granules above and in front, and nearly as granular below, much smoother behind; *brachium* thickly and coarsely granular on the keels, the intercarinal spaces less coarsely granular, armed with a few denticles in front; *humerus* and *brachium* more than twice as long as wide: *manus* long, narrow, parallel-sided, furnished with 7 very distinct keels, the posterior lobe not large; the whole of the upper and outer surfaces granular, the granules coarser upon the keels, the inner surface of the hand weakly granular, the keel also weak, the digits coarsely granular; the immovable digit subcarinate above, with 10-11 rows of teeth; the movable digit shorter than the length of the hand-back, equalling the eighth caudal segment in length.

*Legs* finely granular externally, their fifth segment much shorter than the sixth.

*Pectines* large, furnished with 6 long teeth.

*Measurements in millimetres.*—Total length 64, of carapace 9, of tail almost 40; length of humerus 9.5, of brachium

10.5; width of brachium 3.5, of hand 4.8; length of hand-back 11, of movable digit 9.5.

*Loc.* Ladak (Cashmere), a single male example.

Differs from *truncatus* of Karsch in having the tergites granular instead of smooth; from the two species just described by the fine granulation of the tergites; from *pictus* by the difference in shape of the poison-vesicle, &c.

*Chærilus ceylonensis*, sp. n.

*Colour* a uniform dull brown; the digits, ocular tubercle, front edge of carapace, and the keels on the manus black.

*Carapace* a little longer than the first two caudal segments, wider than long, granular throughout, with the exception of some smooth sulci; ocular tubercle granular, without a trace of a sulcus, not distinctly defined in front, but produced behind; the eyes small, separated by a space which is greater than a diameter, and situated near the anterior extremity of the tubercle; the frontal region narrow and slightly depressed; lateral eyes subcontiguous.

*Chelicere* finely granular above.

*Palpi.*—*Humerus* convex above, smooth only behind, coarsely granular above; *brachium* coarsely granular above, finely granular above in front, the lower surface finely granular behind, coarsely granular in front; *manus* covered with a reticulated pattern of very fine granules, thickly and very finely granular on the keels and at the base of the digits, the keels normal in number, of average strength and equal development; the hand nearly parallel-sided, only a little narrower distally, not so strongly produced posteriorly as in *C. variegatus*; length of the hand-back greater than the width of the hand and greater than the length of the movable digit, which is a little shorter than the width of the hand; width of the immovable digit at the base equal to two thirds of its length; with 11–12 rows of teeth on the digits.

*Legs* with femora externally granular.

*Tergites* granular throughout, but not even obsoletely keeled; the last, however, very feebly crested.

*Sternites* smooth, the last only very weakly granular laterally.

*Tail* about four times as long as the carapace, rather slender, the second segment as long as wide, the third a little longer than wide, the fifth more than twice as long as wide; segments 1–4 with 8 granular keels each; the inferior median, however, nearly obsolete on the first, but the median lateral distinct and granular on this segment, but only visible on the

second to fourth as a few larger granules; the fifth segment with lightly convex, finely granular upper surface, the edges nearly squared and granular, the median lateral keel extending throughout the anterior half of the segment, the inferior keels denticulate; all the intercarinal spaces of the tail finely granular; *vesicle* rather large, wider and higher than the fifth segment, smooth above, coriaceous below, aculeus with a thick basal portion.

*Pectines* furnished with 5-6 teeth.

*Measurements in millimetres.*—Total length 44, of carapace 5.5, of tail 22; width of first segment 3, of second 2.5, of fifth 2; width of brachium 2, of manus 4.5; length of hand-back 5.5, of movable digit 4.

A single male example from Trincomalee (Ceylon), collected and presented by Major Barrett in October 1893.

This is the first record of the genus *Chærilus* from Ceylon. This species, therefore, is of peculiar interest. It is an extremely well-marked form, differing from all that have been hitherto described in the extreme shortness of the digits, &c.

XI.—*On a new Genus and Species of Agrionidæ from Foo Chow.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History).

AMONG a small collection of insects collected in Foo Chow by Mr. De la Touche I found a single male specimen of one of the largest and most remarkable species of Agrionidæ known; and I am somewhat surprised to find that it does not appear to have been previously described. Its long pterostigma, traversed basal cells, and remarkable neuration are, in combination, sufficiently remarkable characters to separate it from every described genus of the Agrioninæ.

ARCHINEURA, gen. nov.

Head and body stout, resembling *Umma*, but with the abdomen longer; face slightly hairy in front; antennæ rather prominent, second and third joints of nearly equal length; ocelli red, forming nearly an equilateral triangle.

Wings long and broad, narrowed towards the tips, but not pointed, nodus situated a little before the middle of the wing; about 45 antenodal and postnodal cross nervures; upper antenodal space much broader than the lower; upper postnodal space, except at its basal end, if anything, narrower than the